

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the due consideration given the application. This amendment is being filed concurrent with a Request for Continued Examination.

Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 11, 13-15 and 17-20 remain in this application. Claims 2, 9, 12 and 16 have been canceled by this amendment. Independent claims 1, 11 and 15 have been amended to incorporate subject matter from the canceled claims and to better set forth the aspect of eliminating reflections and ghost images, such as is discussed in, e.g., paragraph [0049] of corresponding U.S. Publication 2007/0216963. Other claim amendments improve the language and antecedent basis in a non-narrowing fashion.

No new matter is believed to be added to the application by this amendment.

Claim Objection

Claim 1 has been objected for being informalities. Claim 1 as amended is free from informalities.

Claim Rejections

Claims 1-7, 9, and 11-20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ALDERTON (US Patent 3,635,557) in view of BOCK (US Patent 5,012,275).

Claims 8 and 10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ALDERTON in view of BOCK, and WU et al. (US Patent 5,847,846).

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The present invention pertains to a method for imaging a primarily two-dimensional target by an optical unit, a light source and an optical recording device, where the optical recording device turns α while the optical unit turns $\alpha/2$. By way of example, Figure 3A is reproduced below.

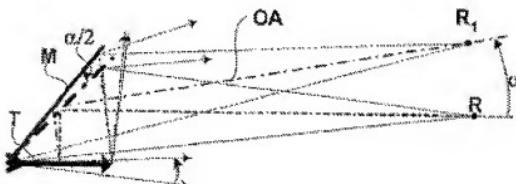


FIG. 3A

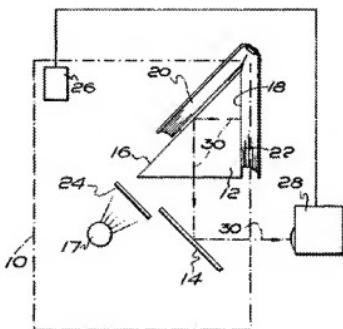
Among the problems solved by the present invention are those arising from reflections and ghost images. This problem is addressed by flattening the mapping surface and by performing the geometrical manipulations set forth in the instant independent claims.

As disclosed in the specification, there are two considerations regarding the known issues of book scanners: first, lowering the opening angle of the book to be scanned as much as possible and second, eliminating the reflections and ghost images resulting from the scanning scenario.

Both needs can be fulfilled by turning away the recording lens and the mirror in the manner indicated in the independent claims.

Distinctions of the present invention over the applied art have been made of record in the application which, for brevity, are not repeated in full here.

In short, the arrangement of ALDERTON (reproduced below), without turning, could produce harmful reflections, and ALDERTON does not in the least deal with this problem. ALDERTON thus neither discloses nor infers any solution to the elimination of such reflections and ghost images.



Similarly, BOCK does not contain any teaching or inference: 1) to eliminate the formation of reflections and ghost images arising in scanning processes with known book scanners, and 2) how this eliminating is put into practice.

However, the Office Action persists in viewing the present invention as having the aim "to make some part of the book more illuminated."

However, this is not true. Although the technology of the illumination can play an important role in the end result, it is a common practice for a person skilled in the art to design the illumination and arrange the lamps or other illuminating means so that surfaces to be recorded will be properly highlighted.

Thus, it is the Office's unintended misinterpretation of the aim of the invention set forth in the disclosure that all features have been chosen in order to make some parts more illuminated.

In light of this, the independent claims of the present invention have been amended to more clearly set forth the technology that eliminates deleterious reflections and ghost images by "pressing down a surface of the target (T) by the at least one optical unit (M) to gain a flat surface for mapping," by "by applying a light source (L) providing homogenous diffused light," and by "eliminating reflections and ghost images deteriorating the resulting image by turning away the means for recording optics and displacing in a receding manner from a plane of the target (T) at a predetermined angle α in a curved course compared to an optical axis (OA) originating from a centre of the target (T)

while tilting the optical unit (M) half to an extent of said displacement with an angle $\alpha/2$ of the means for recording optics." See, e.g., claim 1.

WU et al. does not address the deficiencies of ALDERTON or BOCK as discussed above.

One of ordinary skill and creativity would thus fail to produce a claimed embodiment of the present invention from knowledge of ALDERTON, BOCK, and WU et al. A *prima facie* case of unpatentability has thus not been made.

These rejections are believed to be overcome, and withdrawal thereof is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

The Examiner is thanked for considering the Information Disclosure Statement filed January 3, 2007.

The objections and rejections are believed to have been overcome, obviated or rendered moot, and no issues remain. The issuance of a Notice of Allowability is accordingly respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any

additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37
C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG & THOMPSON

/Robert E. Goozner/

Robert E. Goozner, Reg. No. 42,593
209 Madison Street, Suite 500
Alexandria, VA 22314
Telephone (703) 521-2297
Telefax (703) 685-0573
(703) 979-4709

REG/jaa